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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Supplement to Allegheny County Liquor License Law, Classifying Dealers—The Centennial Appropriation—Oil Refining Interest Looking After the Bill Providing for Inspectors—Pittsburgh Improvement Bills Passed—More Vetoes from the Governor.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 26, 1873.

SENATE.

The following bills were read:

By Mr. Graham—Act incorporating the Anchor Iron and Coal Company; act for the suppression of obscene literature and certain patent medicines.

Mr. Humphreys—Supplement to the license law of Allegheny county, classifying dealers according to sales and making a distinction between city and county licenses.

The following bills were passed:

Act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Act relative to limitations of actions.

Act to enable citizens to hold titles held by corporations or aliens.

Act to repeal part of the law which compels the School Directors to get a majority of signatures before the court will allow them to borrow money.

Supplement to Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad.

Act repealing the cumulative voting law for boroughs.

In the afternoon McClure's Philadelphia election law was defeated and another substituted.

The Governor sent in a veto of the Scott Iron Company and the Middlesboro Iron Company bills.

The act providing for the election of State Treasurer was reported favorably.

The Centennial Appropriation.

At the evening session the Senate considered the special order, the Centennial Appropriation bill. Mr. Rutan offered the following amendment: "That in no event shall the State pay more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be raised by taxing the gross receipts of the Philadelphia city passenger railways; and if this amount of revenue is not raised from that source, the State shall pay no part of it." This amendment was agreed to, and Senator Wallace added a proviso that in no event should any of the money be taken from the Sinking fund."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House spent the entire day on private calendar remaining over from Tuesday. Three hours were wasted on the legal technicalities in the McKeesport Consolidation bill, Messrs. McCormick and Orvis insisting that the courts had power, whilst Messrs. Newmeyer, Mahon and Mitchell, favor the bill. It was finally ruled off as within the jurisdiction of the courts.

All the Pittsburgh city improvement bills reached were passed. The bill for a free bridge at the Point was passed.

A delegation of oil men, representing the refining interests, consisting of Jared M. Bruff, Thomas W. Davis, H. W. Morgan, A. Lyons, Major Wm. Frew, John A. Warden and Wesley Wilson, are here with a compromise act relative to the inspectors of oil now before the House. They had a hearing this afternoon.

Thomas A. Scott, Senator Cattell and a large delegation are here from Philadelphia in the interest of the Centennial appropriation.

Mr. Young had the bill regulating the sale of small fruits called up and passed.

The House now holds three sessions a day.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1873.

Both Houses have been busily engaged to-day on the private calendar. The Senate got through with all the bills on its list; but the House got through only to second reading, leaving the balance of the work for to-morrow.

The House was in session nearly all last night. Its session commenced at 7¾ o'clock, and lasted until 3 o'clock this morning—a continuous sitting of 7¾ hours. As a matter of course, the members wear a sleepy look, and were all glad to adjourn at the close of the afternoon session to-day.

The occasion of this prolonged sitting was the bill to erect the new county of Minnequa out of parts of Bradford, Tioga and Lycoming. This is known as Pete Herdic's bill, and is a private speculation to build up a county seat in the northern wilderness. The scheme has nothing to recommend it, and owes the force of its success solely to the persistent efforts of the parties privately interested. It passed to third reading on Friday last, and its friends being in a majority in the House, resolved last night not to adjourn until it was reached in regular order. And so they sat out the long session, passing their bill, finally, by a vote of 45 to 42. The Bradford and Tioga members fought it bitterly and bravely, and it is not to be wondered at that they should resist this mutilation of their counties. If there was any real necessity for the new county it would be less matter, but there is not.

The Senate has appointed Messrs. Graham, Rutan and Wallace its Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill, and the House Messrs. Mitchell, Lamon and Jones. The Senate committee is a hard one to grab, and will not yield it, but will agitate the Senate against appropriations that will easily be agreed on in conference and generally acceptable.

I see a committee here from Pittsburgh to urge the appropriation for the Western University of that, much as I wish for that success, I have no expectation that will obtain three grosps. There are three appropriations in the bill for purely literary institutions, except Normal schools, solely for educating teachers. The Pennsylvania University and Jefferson University, of Philadelphia, both of which have $100,000, are medical schools, and the city schools, with complete medical faculties and with hospitals attached, open to the students of medicine. In the sale, and the appropriations for them are made on the condition that in each hospital there shall be permanently maintained two hundred free beds for patients, who shall receive gratuitous medical treatment. The appropriations, therefore, are made solely for a *charitable*, not for a *literary* use, and those who voted for them placed their votes solely on that ground, and it was as much the duty of the State to provide places for the prompt, scientific, and gratuitous medical treatment of the necessitous unfortunate throughout the State, as to provide for the care of the insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb, and blind. If the Western University, they said, had a medical faculty and school, and hospital, they would vote it $100,000 for *that*, but for nothing else.

The line between giving and refusing, on the part of the State, must be drawn somewhere. She cannot not give indiscriminately, and must adopt system in her beneficences as a matter of necessity. And the members of the House who have sought for a way to ride themselves in so delicate a matter, have drawn the line as distinctly as not to be mistaken, viz: to give to charities which are confessedly a care of the State, and to give to nothing else. The necessity is admitted of providing for the education of the insane, the blind, the idiotic and the deaf and dumb; and those who voted for aiding these Philadelphia medical schools, did it solely on the ground that it was likewise the duty of the State to provide hospital accommodations for the necessitous sick and unfortunate. I think they were wrong in drawing this conclusion; but having drawn it, they could not consistently go beyond it and vote a gratuity to an institution presenting none of the aspects of a charity.

It may be asked, is it not likewise the duty of the State to take care of its institutions of learning? That depends. The State has undertaken to establish a good, common-school education to all its children, and for this purpose appropriates $700,000 this year, and it also undertakes to secure competent teachers for these common schools, and for this purpose gives $100,000 this year, and by the time the pupils are now prepared to go. A collegiate education is for the comparatively few; and the State exhausts itself before it is able to take care of the many thoroughly.

In all this let me not be understood as deprecating or opposing the aid asked by the Western University. I favored the appropriation by it, and did what I could to aid it: I merely present these views, not as mine, but as those urged by the majority, here, in justification of their refusal to vote the aid asked for. I am sorry they take the view they have done; but it is due to them that I should state it as I have fairly stated.

The Senate Apportionment Committee to-day reported *their* Apportionment bill, being the House bill materially amended. You have heretofore given the House bill, and I suppose the Senate bill as just reported:

First, The First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Second, The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth wards of said city.

Third, The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards of said city.

Fourth, The Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards of said city.

Fifth, The Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty third and Twenty-fifth wards of the said city.

Sixth, The counties of Chester and Delaware.

Seventh, The county of Montgomery and all that portion of Bucks county not included in the Tenth district.

Eighth, The counties of Northampton and Lehigh and that township of Durham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Haycock, Nockamixon and Tinicum and the borough of Quakertown in the county of Bucks.

Ninth, The county of Lancaster.

Tenth, The county of Berks.

Eleventh, The counties of Columbia, Montour, Pike, Monroe, Carbon, and the townships of Bucks, Black, Newspeck, Slocum, Hollenback, Butler, Hazel, Foster, Dunmore, Covington, Jefferson, Madison and Spring Brook, the boroughs of White Haven, Jeddo, Dunmore, Gouldsboro' and Hazleton in the county of Luzerne.

Twelfth, All that part of Luzerne county not included in the Eleventh district.

Thirteenth, The counties of Lebanon and Schuylkill.

Fourteenth, The counties of Dauphin, Northumberland, Perry and Snyder.

Fifteenth, The counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming.

Sixteenth, The counties of Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Cameron, Lycoming and Sullivan.

Seventeenth, The counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Blair and Somerset.

Eighteenth, The counties of Center, Mifflin, Huntingdon and Juniata.

Nineteenth, The counties of York, Adams and Cumberland.

Twentieth, The counties of Union, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk and Cambria.

Twenty-first, The counties of Westmoreland, Greene and Fayette.

Twenty-second, The city of Pittsburgh and the townships of Wilkins, Penn, Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stowe, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Snowden, Mifflin and Jefferson, and the boroughs of Manchester, Temperanceville and West Elizabeth, in the county of Allegheny.

Twenty-third, All that portion of Allegheny county not included in the twenty-second district.

Twenty-fourth, The counties of Washington, Beaver and Lawrence.

Twenty-fifth, The counties of Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana, Forest and Jefferson.

Twenty-sixth, The counties of Butler, Mercer and Venango.

Twenty-seventh, The counties of Erie, Warren and Crawford.

An effort will be made to force over the apportionment to next winter, by the few who cannot get the districts they want; but I do not believe they will be successful. *Some* bill will be passed.

SPECIAL.

Case of George O. Evans to be Taken to the Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The case of the Commonwealth against George O. Evans will be carried to the Supreme Court, on a writ of error from the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, by the Attorney General.

The Tweed Senatorial Investigation.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Tweed investigation was resumed here by the Senate Committee, contrary to expectation Tweed was not present, but his counsel, John Graham, submitted a written protest against the jurisdiction and power of the committee, insisting that Tweed never was a member of the present Senate, and declining to take part in the proceedings. Graham, however, said Tweed was ready to resign if the Senate only desired him to vacate the seat. The committee decided to proceed with the case and evidence taken of Mr. Cody, Samuel J. Tilden and John H. Keyser. Graham withdrew during Tilden's examination. The case will be continued to-morrow.

XLIII CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

The Transportation Question to be Thoroughly Inquired Into—Adjournment Sine Die.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1873.

Mr. Carpenter was selected President *pro tem.* during the absence of the Vice President.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, heretofore instructed to inquire into the most practicable mode of electing President and Vice President, were given leave to hold their sessions in Washington or elsewhere.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a report to the Senate, at its next session, the reason why the pneumatic tubes to connect the Capitol with the government printing office had not been completed, how much money had been expended on the same, and all the facts connected.

Mr. WINDOM called up the following resolution, heretofore submitted by him:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be directed to inquire and report to the Senate at the next session, as to the nature and extent of the obligations subsisting between railroad companies and the postal service of the country, and whether any and what additional legislation is necessary to guard the postal service against interruption or injury by hostile action on the part of any or all of said railroad companies.

Mr. WINDOM merely wished to say that although Congress increased the compensation of railroad companies some five hundred thousand dollars, it was now understood that they refuse to perform a service, namely, as to postal cars.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said that the railroad companies having entered into a combination, it was necessary to make inquiries in order that the Senate might take prompt and efficient action when they meet again.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. MORTON referred to the fact that at the commencement of this session Rev. Dr. Newman was elected Chaplain; that Senator Cameron afterward moved to reconsider the vote, but promised to withdraw his motion. The Senate not being in Washington, he asked the Senate to dispose of the question.

The Senate then voted, refusing to reconsider the vote.

Mr. ALCORN called up his resolution authorizing the Committee on Levees of the Mississippi to sit during the recess at Washington or elsewhere.

After debate the Senate passed the resolution.

Mr. CASSERLY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the interior respectively be and they are hereby directed to transmit to the Senate such information in their respective departments as to the amount of bonds issued by or on the credit of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, forming the first mortgage or lien on the company's road and property, and on what property specially; and also amounts of said bonds issued from time to time and at what dates they were issued; and also to ascertain and report under what authority of legislation such bonds are commonly negotiated or known; and to transmit all said information, brought down to latest dates, to the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, offered an amendment to the pending resolution of Mr. Anthony, relating to ex-Senator Patterson, as follows:

"That the pamphlet entitled 'Observations on the Report of the Committee of the Senate, Respecting the Credit Mobilier of America, by A. J. Pailfrey,' be received, filed, and printed with the report of the committee. The resolution as thus amended passed.

Mr. WINDOM called up the following resolution, heretofore offered by him:

Resolved, That the select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be authorized to visit such places as they may designate during the recess, and to investigate and report upon the subject of transportation between the interior and seaboard; that they have power to employ a clerk and stenographer, and to send for persons and papers, and that actual and necessary expenses attending such investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of said committee.

Mr. WINDOM rose to explain the objects and purposes of the resolution. It is, he said, an admitted fact that the present facilities for the interchange of products and commodities between the interior and seaboard are totally inadequate. Utter complaints of extortion and oppression come to us from all parts of the country. The channels of commerce are controlled by powerful monopolies, who dictate their own terms to the people. The burthens they impose upon the consumer and producer are so grievious to be long endured. While millions of bushels of corn and wheat are rotting in the fields of the West, thousands of people of the East are suffering for want of cheap bread. The demand of the people for redress can neither be avoided or defied. To the great central portions of the republic, the question has become of vital importance with the farmer, who sees the product of his summer's toil consumed to warm his dwelling in winter, because it costs more than it will bring to transfer it to market. This question overshadows all others. Party lines and party platforms sink into insignificance in the face of questions involving the right to live. Congress will be compelled at an early day to act on this subject, for now ask of the Senate is that the committee appointed to consider this subject may have power to investigate it thoroughly, and ascertain the extent of the evil complained of, the necessity for a remedy, and be prepared to able to recommend some definite action at the next session.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was resolved that the President of the Senate at four o'clock today declare the Senate adjourned *sine die*, and on his motion a committee of three was appointed to wait on President Grant and inform him that unless he should further communicate to the Senate they are ready to adjourn.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Anthony, Morton and Casserly such committee.

The Senate at 1:40 went into Executive session.

At 3:26 P. M. the doors were opened, when the committee appointed to wait upon the President reported they had performed that duty, and that the latter had no further communications to make to the Senate.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Mitchell and Davis additional members of the Select Committee on Transportation.

On motion of Mr. STOCKTON, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby respectfully tendered to Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, for the ability, courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

POLITICAL.

Congressman Garfield Requested to Resign by His Constituents.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—The Twentieth County Republican Convention, held at Warren to-day, adopted a resolution asking J. A. Garfield to resign his seat in the House of Representatives, and declaring that by voting for the retroactive salary bill he has forfeited the confidence of his constituents.

Cincinnati Republican Nominations.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—The Republicans to-day nominated S. S. Davis for Mayor; M. H. Tilden, Judge of the Superior Court; Thomas Campbell, Prosecuting Attorney, and J. W. Carter, Judge of the Police Court.

Emphatic Resolves by Louisiana Colored Republicans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—A large meeting of prominet colored Republicans was held last night at St. James Chapel. A series of resolutions were adopted. The first, second and third indorsed Judge Durell, W. H. Hunt, Beckwith, Billeau, Senator Morton, the New Orleans *Republican* newspaper, and the Kellogg State government, and complimented President Grant for his devotion to Republican principles. The following are given in extenso:

Resolved, Fourth, we declare our unfaltering adhesion to the principles and doctrines of the Republican party, but confess that our confidence has been weakened, our hopes disappointed, and our professional delegation, who, elevated to position and influence by our suffrages, have betrayed their constituents, in the consideration of patronage.

Fifth, We recognize in Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback a representative man of his race and deservedly the most popular Republican in Louisiana—true friend of the white people and the pride of his constituents —a remarkable example of persevering industry, and as a brilliant illustration of free institutions; and standing, as he does, conspicuously before the nation, we point to him with pride as one of the few members of Congress entitled from Louisiana since reconstruction whose skirts are free from the suspicion of fraud, and while his position demands that dutifully to do him honor.

Sixth, We are deeply pained at the failure to accord Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback his seat in the United States Senate, to which he has been elected by the General Assembly of Louisiana, a body elected by the people, legalized by the highest judicial tribunal of the State, sanctioned by the Federal Courts, recognized by the United States Senate, and protected by the President; and should this infamous outrage be consummated by a Republican Senate, we fear that it would be impossible, under the popular revulsion on the one hand, and the power of the Democratic influences now in operation by the opponents of Republicanism on the other, to guarantee the safety of the masses of our people to the Republican party in the future.

Seventh, The exclusion by the Louisiana Congressional delegation of Gov. Pinchback and John Ray, two recognized leaders of the Republican party, and the noted element of strength, from participation in dispensing Federal patronage in Louisiana, was an act offensive to us, which calls for our unqualified condemnation, which their action shows that our confidence was misplaced.

Eighth, In New Orleans alone there is an intelligent and cultivated population of color, exceeding in votes the entire white Republican strength through the State, whose Republicanism is undoubted and unquestioned, who should be considered and consulted as representative men in the dispension of patronage, at least equally with our white friends, many of whose affiliation with our party is bounded by official prospects.

Ninth, We have just cause to grievously complain of the summary removal from Federal positions, since the election, of reliable and efficient colored officers, upon charges of incompetency, after protracted and satisfactory service without any complaint.

Tenth, In our judgment the Federal Legislature is supreme, and all attempts of any department to impair its integrity, reduce upon its character, assume its powers and prerogatives, or compromise out of office, through undue or improper influence, our Representative duly elected, justly alarms us. The alleged conduct of persons, who were elected by the people and returned by the legal board, in quieting their reception in other hands, subject to individual caprices, exhites the gravest suspicion, and demands thorough investigation by their respective constituencies.

Outrageously Profane Legislator.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 26.—Quite a little scene occurred on the floor of the House of Representatives in the Arkansas lower House. Mr. Furbush, colored, called up a bill to create College county. The Chair stated it needed engrossing.

Mr. Furbush—Then, with the consent of the House, I will withdraw the G——d —— bill.

Mr. Miller—I move the language be taken down and the member expelled.

Mr. Furbush—I wish the whole G——d —— Legislature.

The Chair—Mr. Furbush will come to the bar of the House.

Mr. Furbush—I will be glad to be expelled and never want my name used in connection with this G——d—— Legislature again.

The gentleman then came forward to the bar of the House, when a motion was made and carried to adjourn.

Threatened Withdrawal of Postal Cars from the Railroads.

NEW YORK, March 26.—There is considerable stir at the postoffice over the expected withdrawal by the railroad companies of the postal cars from service on the first of April. It is thought the force of clerks will be utterly unable to attend to the great flood of mail matter which, in that event, will pour in, and it is estimated that four days will be required for the delivery of letters which now reach their destination in fifteen hours. The mail service will be performed by horses for $800 per mile, instead of $305 now paid them. It is rumored that if the companies persist in their determination the Postmaster General will endeavor to procure the passage of a law giving the Department special powers over railroads.

The Steamer Brill a Total Loss.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—An hour or two after sinking in the locks, the steamer Brill's hog chain gave way and she broke in two, and now lies a complete wreck, with little chance of doing anything with her except taking her to pieces.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Temporary Secretary of War.

GEN. SHERMAN NOT ELIGIBLE

THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT.

Railroad Transportation Question.

Sudden Change of Sentiment.

LIMITING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Revival of a Vexing Subject.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1873.

Temporary Secretary of Warship.

Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, proposing to leave on his tour of inspection to-morrow, it became necessary for the President to appoint a Secretary to act during his absence, and the name of Gen. Sherman was first considered as the proposed Secretary *pro tempore*. Upon examination of the law, however, it was discovered that he was legally disqualified. The matter was referred to the Attorney General for consideration, and the reply of the legal advisor of the President was that an officer on the active list of the army could not hold a civil office without losing his military office. The act of Congress of July 15, 1870, section 130, says that "no officer of the army on the active list shall hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment, and every such officer who accepts or exercises the functions of the civil office shall thereby cease to be an officer of the army, and his commission shall be thereby vacated." It is assumed that so far as section two of the act of 30th March, 1868, relates to the army, it is superseded by this latter provision. The earlier act related to the holding of diplomatic and consular offices. The principal officers in the civil service at present are Gen. Sickles, Minister of the United States to Spain, and Gen. Badeau, Consul General of the United States at London. Both these officers are on the retired list. Gen. Babcock, Major of Engineers, on duty at the Executive Mansion, is Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, the law requiring an officer of the army to be detailed for that service. Gen. Babcock draws pay from the army as his military rank, and by the late Congress was allowed the pay of a full Colonel of Engineers, as a recognition of his services in beautifying the National Capitol.

The Transportation Question.

One of the most important acts of to-day's closing of the special session of the Senate was the passage of the resolution, introduced by Senator Windom, chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, authorizing the committee to sit during the recess of the Senate and to examine and report upon the subject of transportation between the interior and seaboard; to inquire and report to the Senate at its next session as to the nature and extent of the obligations existing between the railroad companies and the postal service of the country, and whether any and what additional legislation is necessary to guard the postal service against interruption or injury by hostile action on the part of any or all of said railroad companies. The object of the latter portion of the duty of the committee has special reference to the late car difficulty. To facilitate these inquiries the committee are authorized to visit such places as may be necessary to their investigations. This section of the statute will lead to a consideration of the whole question of government supervision of railroads. Both the resolutions, passed without a word of opposition, will be inquire and obviously objected to some days since. This sudden change of sentiment was occasioned by the action of the railroads themselves in the postal car cases. The opposition to government supervision has thus been immeasurably diminished.

Senator Patterson's Defense.

Ex-Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, after considerable personal effort, has been allowed to print his Credit Mobilier dissertation with the report of the committee.

Departure of Senators.

The exit of Senators was quite lively this evening. There will be enough left, however, together with the remaining ex-members of the late Congress, to keep the President busily engaged for some days.

The Currency Problem.

The Senate, before it adjourned to-day, did not act on Senator Fenton's resolution giving authority to the Finance Committee to inquire what measures could be adopted to give the country a currency convertible into gold at the will of the holder. The Senator had a carefully prepared speech on the subject, in which he proposed to ventilate his financial ideas, but was circumvented in the attempt. It is understood the committee will hold informal conferences with the leading bankers and financiers of New York and the other great cities, with a view to the refunding of the seven-thirties, a plan whereby the national finances can be placed upon a firm basis.

Limiting Debate in the Senate.

The long-winded debates of the Senate of late years have become a source of much embarrassment to public business, and various propositions have been made time and again to bring this Senatorial propensity within reasonable bounds. In the Caldwell case—which, after running to the length of two weeks and over, wound up in the resignation of the accused—we have a practical illustration of this useless consumption of time. If it were possible to keep Senators to the subject, there would be some hope of rectifying a matter which, to say in a week or two, but when a debate on one subject must involve all that a Senator knows and thinks on every other subject, it seems almost a hopeless fight. Senator Iowa, has put in a plan which he thinks will meet the case. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the following be added to the rules of the Senate:

Rule—No debate shall be in order unless it relate to, or be pertinent to the question before the Senate.

Rule—Debate may be closed at any time, upon any bill or measure, by the order of two-thirds of the Senators present, after notice of twenty-four hours to that effect.

Rule—All bills shall be placed upon the calendar in their order, and shall be disposed of in such order, unless postponed by order of the Senate. All special orders are prohibited except by unanimous consent, and this postponement shall unless otherwise ordered, go to the foot of the calendar.

This method of regulating the wind of the Senate has some advocates. The question is not a new one by any means, but little, if anything, has been several times discussed and has led to a fiery debate. The most notable discussion was immediately after the election of Harrison. The latter Democratic members of the Jackson Senate, and it is one of the most expert forgers known.

N. A. Creager, of Baltimore, Deputy United States Marshal, on Sunday attempted to arrest John Wallace, at Baltimore, Maryland, charged with and by talking against time led to great embarrassment. Clay, who was at the head of the Whig party in the Senate, took the lead in favor of some restriction. A caucus was held, and it was decided to report an additional rule, which was to prevent unlimited debate. The measure had the hearty support of the Whigs in caucus. The Democrats, however, were unprepared for this attempt upon their liberties. They characterized the measure as a scheme to deprive them of freedom of speech. It was charged that it was an insult to the States which they represented, that there should be no branch of the legislative arm of the government untrammeled by any such rules as the previous question or any other device by which a majority of the House should be free to speak whenever they got the floor, and at any length they pleased. They charged that it placed the minority at the mercy of the majority, and that the latter power would be capable of the most oppressive and arbitrary proceedings without even a show of opposition. Benton at the time made one of his greatest speeches. Of the nine views were Calhoun, of South Carolina, and Linn, of Georgia. The latter threatened if the Whigs carried their measure, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate should took to enforce it, as regarded himself, he would knock him down. There was every danger of a crisis of blows, a sort of gladiatorial combat of Whig and Democrat, right in the arena of the Senate. The serious attitude the question assumed alarmed most of the Whigs. When Clay came to introduce the matter from the caucus into the Senate he found that his party had deserted him. This put an end to agitations of this character until within the past few years, when similar propositions have been presented. There is no doubt but that the question will be discussed next session, and although there are many in favor of something of the kind, there seems to be little likelihood of an adoption of the rules. There is certainly much to be said on both sides.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1873.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—H. P. Cleveland, Shelbyville, Tennessee; H. D. Shaffer, Canton, Ohio.

SECRETARY OF WAR ALSO YOU.

The question as to whether, under the existing laws, General Sherman could be acting Secretary of War, or Secretary *pro tem*, during the absence of Secretary Belknap, who leaves to-morrow on a tour of inspection, in company with General Sheridan, of the military posts of the Department of Missouri, the matter was submitted to Attorney General Williams for decision, and he decides that under the act of Congress approved in 1871, no officer of the army can hold any civil position, and that in case he does so he forthwith ceases to be an officer of the army. General Sherman will consequently not serve as Secretary of War during the absence of General Belknap, and the President has designated Secretary Robeson to act as Secretary of War during the absence of Belknap.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John A. Campbell, Governor of Wyoming Territory. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Alonzo B. Carroll, Second Missouri; James R. Hayden, Washington Territory; Frank White, Seventh Indiana. George W. Ingalls, Illinois. Agent for Piute Indians, Southwest Nevada; E. S. Hammond, agent for Colorado river Agency, Arizona; J. A. Tonner, Superintendent Indian Affairs, Arizona. Postmasters—Lemuel K. Johnson, Cambridge, Ind.; Edwin A. Clifford, Evanston, Ills.; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ills.; James R. Blackwell, Litchfield, Ills.; Tindle H. Calsam, Constantine, Mich.; Lemuel Buelle, Grass Lake, Michigan; Chas. H. Howard, Osage Mission, Kansas; Wm. S. Lenaire, Grinnell, Iowa; Thomas B. Wood, Franklin, Ind.; James H. Tinney, Danville, Ky.; Hazard P. Cleveland, Shelbyville, Tenn.; H. D. Shaffer, Canton, Ohio.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1873.

THE BROOKLYN MYSTERY.

Among the police authorities the belief is strengthened that Goodrich was murdered by a woman. One of the women who is supposed to be connected with the case proves to be a respectable girl, whose relations to deceased were only those of an employee. There was nothing wrong whatever between them. No clue has been had of the other woman. She had been with Goodrich for three or four months before the murder, but now no one seems able to account for her, or even give her name. The gentleman who was in company with Goodrich on the night of the murder, has not been heard of since the night of the murder. It is suspected that this man and the missing woman are together, and that both have gone to Europe.

The name of the woman who, in all probability, shot Chas. Goodrich has been discovered, but is withheld from publication. She lived in the third house from his. She was his mistress, had given birth to a child, and was deceived by him. She was in Brooklyn the night before the discovery of the murder, and has not since been seen. A third lady is now said to be mixed up in this mysterious affair, who is known in literary circles in New York, but whose name is also suppressed. Wm. W. Goodrich offers $2,500 reward for the arrest of the murderer of his brother, payable upon conviction. The father of the murdered man was to-day awarded letters of administration upon the estate.

THE PROPOSED TRADE STRIKES.

At a meeting of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners last night, a general impression prevailed that the employees would not undertake to inforce the ten hour system. The various trades organizations will soon have conferences on the strikes, and it may be two weeks before anything definite is known. The masons meet to-night to consider what is to be done in reference to the inauguration of ten hours.

The Brooklyn carpenters, at a meeting last evening, decided to strike on April 1st, if their wages are not raised from three to three and a half dollars for eight hours per day.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES.

The counsel for George MacDonnell, charged with being concerned in the recent forgeries on the Bank of England, have taken exception to the legality of the appointment of Commissioner Gutman, before whom the case is under examination, and will probably test the question by means of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* to the United States Circuit Court.

London papers of the 14th contain the evidence given in the case of Edwin Noyes, charged on suspicion of being concerned in the late forgeries on the Bank of England. The woman who was arrested, charged with having in unlawful possession of part of the proceeds of the fraud, testified. She stated that last August she made the acquaintance of one George Bidwell, an American, and went to Holland and France with him. She knew his brother, Austin Bidwell, and a Mr. House, and a Mr. George MacDonnell. This MacDonnell she identified by a photograph-book as a person known as a friend of Noyes, but she further states that the prisoner Noyes is the Mr. House whom she thus met. On the 1st of March George Bidwell informed her that something had gone amiss with one of his friends. He started on the 3d for Brussels, and commissioned her to meet him with some money at Euston square station, and to go with him to Holyhead. She obeyed his directions, and went to the station, but he was gone, and the police took her into custody. This shows four persons implicated, besides Noyes, the two Bidwells, MacDonnell and Horton or Warren. Evidence was also brought out which seems to prove these two are really different names of the same man.

DECISION IN THE SUIT AGAINST TWEED ET AL.

In the great six million suit, brought in the name of the people of this State against Tweed, Connolly, Ingersol and others, to recover the six millions taken from New York county by what are known as the "Audit Frauds," Justice Cardin has decided, on the demurrer of Ingersol, that the people of the State have no right of action against Ingersoll. He bases his opinion on the broad ground that, as stated, to the whole suit—that the county and not the State are the real parties in interest within the meaning of the general service against interruption or injury by hostile action on the part of any or all of said railroad companies. The object of the latter portion of the duty of the committee has special reference to the late car difficulty. To facilitate these inquiries the committee are authorized to visit such places as may be necessary to their investigations. This section of the statute will lead to a consideration of the whole question of government supervision of railroads. Both the resolutions, passed without a word of opposition, will be inquire and obviously objected to some days since. This sudden change of sentiment was occasioned by the action of the railroads themselves in the postal car cases. The opposition to government supervision has thus been immeasurably diminished.

THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—DAMAGING STATEMENT.

Committees of depositors and stockholders of the Bull's Head bank, lately suspended, had a conference this evening. The stockholders' committee announced that they had agreed on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the bank, and to allow the depositors who are most interested to take preferred stock enough to make up the full amount due them. Action on the proposition, and the bank in working order again. The *Express* states circumstances have come to light which show that the bank was in a hopeless condition weeks before the officers formally closed the institution, and that the widow of a former cassier had deposited with the bank for safe-keeping six thousand dollars worth of stock and other property, and when she wished to take it out of the bank she could not find it on any day, until finally the cashier confessed he could not find the box, remarking that it was safe, and he would hand it to her as soon as found. Mr. Halstead, a depositor and stockholder, left a box containing $30,000 worth of United States bonds for safe keeping. A short time ago he demanded them and the cashier refused to deliver, on the ground that upon looking for them, he could not find them just then but they could be found next day, at which time Mr. Halstead was informed that the box had taken the opposite way for security, in a temporary money strait, and hypothecated them. Mr. Halstead has been offered 90 cents on the dollar for his securities. The totalloss so far ascertained is $400,000; surplus $92,000; current deposits $57,000.

The Bank of Commerce will resume on the 1st.

The Currency Problem.

The Senate, before it adjourned to-day, did not act on Senator Fenton's resolution giving authority to the Finance Committee to inquire what measures could be adopted to give the country a currency convertible into gold at the will of the holder. The Senator had a carefully prepared speech on the subject, in which he proposed to ventilate his financial ideas, but was circumvented in the attempt. It is understood the committee will hold informal conferences with the leading bankers and financiers of New York and the other great cities, with a view to the refunding of the seven-thirties, a plan whereby the national finances can be placed upon a firm basis.

Limiting Debate in the Senate.

The long-winded debates of the Senate of late years have become a source of much embarrassment to public business, and various propositions have been made time and again to bring this Senatorial propensity within reasonable bounds. In the Caldwell case—which, after running to the length of two weeks and over, wound up in the resignation of the accused—we have a practical illustration of this useless consumption of time. If it were possible to keep Senators to the subject, there would be some hope of rectifying a matter which, to say in a week or two, but when a debate on one subject must involve all that a Senator knows and thinks on every other subject, it seems almost a hopeless fight. Senator Iowa, has put in a plan which he thinks will meet the case. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the following be added to the rules of the Senate:

Rule—No debate shall be in order unless it relate to, or be pertinent to the question before the Senate.

Rule—Debate may be closed at any time, upon any bill or measure, by the order of two-thirds of the Senators present, after notice of twenty-four hours to that effect.

Rule—All bills shall be placed upon the calendar in their order, and shall be disposed of in such order, unless postponed by order of the Senate. All special orders are prohibited except by unanimous consent, and this postponement shall, unless otherwise ordered, go to the foot of the calendar.

This method of regulating the wind of the Senate has some advocates. The question is not a new one by any means, but little, if anything, has been several times discussed and has led to a fiery debate. The most notable discussion was immediately after the election of Harrison. The latter Democratic members of the Jackson Senate, and it is one of the most expert forgers known.

N. A. Creager, of Baltimore, Deputy United States Marshal, on Sunday

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1873.

THE Washington *Chronicle* is mealy-mouthed. It calls the recent Congressional grab "the salary error." "Error" is not the term used in the statute to define the act of appropriating the money of another to one's own use. It is a word of one syllable.

THE London money market, according to the last mail advices, was beginning to be influenced by the prospect of new foreign loans. It is understood that a large operation on account of the Russian Government is in contemplation, and Egypt and Turkey will also appear as borrowers before long. Subscriptions have also just been invited for Massachusetts bonds for $600,000 at 5 per cent. interest.

THE person who has just formally protested a one hundred dollar United States greenback because the Treasury refused to redeem it in gold, is said to have formerly been one of ALEXANDER DELMAR'S principal arithmetic men. He also aided in compiling the statistics of the United States designed to be sent to the World's Fair in 1867, which the Treasury and State Departments found necessary to gather up and burn. This simple fact being known, the folly is at once explained.

DURING the long and severe ordeal to which the reputation of Vice President COLFAX was subjected, under the Credit Mobilier charges, his Indiana friends who had known him best, continued to give him their fullest confidence. A leading Indiana journal says: "Those who have known SCHUYLER COLFAX best never doubted his purity." The South Bend *Tribune*, published at his home, says: "Mr. COLFAX comes out of this desperate attempt to ruin his honor and integrity with flying colors. He has gone through the fiery furnace of falsehood and calumny unscathed, and to-day stands before the world all the better for it."

WITH reference to the current report concerning GOVERNOR HENDRICKS'S attempts to organize a new party, it is probably true that some of the more prominent of the Democratic leaders have secretly been in consultation with reference to the re-organization of the party on an "improved and enlarged platform." The movement, however, is but the second part of the consultation which was held by the same gentlemen in New York city in January last. One of the "enlargements" suggested at that meeting was the acquisition of Cuba and the annexation of Mexico, on the theory that the popular mind now required some expansive stimulants of that kind, to enable it to recover whatever of elasticity and tone it lost during the rebellion. HENDRICKS, unquestionably, is ambitious. But so also was WOLSEY.

THE farmers of the West are beginning to make themselves felt in more ways than one. We referred, a day or two ago, to the movement now on foot looking to the assembling of a Convention of Western Congressmen during the ensuing summer, for the purpose of securing unity of sentiment and action upon Western interests. It is now proposed that the farmers and mechanics of that section, who are rapidly organizing their societies, shall call a delegate convention at the same time and place. The Congressional convention meets for the purpose of nationalizing, to some extent, the farmers' movement, and with the view of calling the attention of the Congressional meeting to the particular problems in which they are all interested. It is every day becoming more and more evident that the transportation problem is shortly to receive such a sifting as it never had before.

APROPOS of certain recent executions of criminals for murder, the *Nation* hits the nail squarely on the head, when it advises all sensible men and women who have sympathy to spare to pour it out first of all on the unhappy victim who has been taken off without a moment's warning, next on his poor family, and finally on the millions of decent men and women who throng our streets day and night relying on the law for security, their pockets filled, not with "deadly weapons," but with the tools of honest trades and the hard earnings of honest toil, and their heads filled with dreams of affection and the plans and schemes of useful industry and economy. We cannot watch over them too carefully, and feel for them too tenderly; and it is only after doing our whole duty to them that people ought to go to the prison to save men who have been cracking their skulls or shooting them down.

A CERTAIN Philadelphia paper which, during the late political campaign in this State, became the willing and servile tool of malignant defamation and slander against the candidates of the Republican party, talks about the necessity of the passage of a bill to establish "the freedom of the press in Pennsylvania." Whatever may be the defects of the present libel laws of the State, that paper, certainly, has no standing before the people on which to plead for "the freedom of the press." The really dangerous enemies to the liberty of printing, in a free country, are the men who abuse it, who thus bring upon their own license the condemnation of the law and public opinion, and who then attempt to confuse their libelous utterances with the independent expression of an honest judgment. Let the press be rid of the unscrupulous abusers of its privileges, and it will no longer have anything to fear, either from laws of libel or from public opinion. For then it can appeal with confidence to the people for the abolition of whatever in our present laws appears to threaten the fearless and honest journalist with embarrassment.

THE time having arrived when preparations are usually made for the opening of navigation, the papers are earnestly speculating on the prospects. The average month for opening is April. It has been as late as June in a few instances. An early opening is not predicted by the Western papers. Lakes Huron and Michigan are said to be more encumbered with ice than ever before known. The ice in the Straits of Macinaw is very solid, and until rain and soft weather has weakened the ice the winds will not set it in motion. Lake Ontario is generally open early, and long before the upper lakes, nor does there seem to be anything to prevent this from being the case this spring. The Toronto *Globe* says that an outlook from the north shore of Lake Erie does not present any indications of an early opening of that lake. With the aid of a telescope from a high bluff near Port Stanley no water is visible, and the ice five miles from shore is of greater thickness than ever previously known. The average month for the opening of this lake is also April, it having occurred in that month since 1867 forty-four times.

WHERE the element of moral cohesion is lacking, there can be no permanent unity. The latest intelligence from Wales states that the miners and colliers have ceased to turn all their opposition against the masters, but are wasting it by quarrelling among themselves. The lines between the Unionists and the non-Unionists are strongly marked, and here has arisen a healthy defiance of the somewhat tyrannical control which the former have exercised to themselves. The latter are now at work upon the full reduction until the 31st of this month, but the other strikers declare that they would rather beg upon the streets than work on other terms than those proposed. Already more than a third of the men have resumed work, and others are joining them. Recently the companies employing them sent a crier around inviting all workmen to a parley. One of the workmen took the chair and told his hearers, that if any man could show whom he knew to be of the same opinion as himself, were men of courage, they would go to work. He appealed to them to be firm and allow themselves to be no longer deterred from keeping their wives and children from beggary by fear of intimidation from any quarter. Such speeches have had a powerful effect and the anti-Union sentiment is daily growing stronger. It will be the same in this country when the workingmen get their eyes open.

THE German government is said to be positively embarrassed in the duty of applying the enormous funds at its disposal in such a manner as may not disturb existing economical and financial relations. In this way a great number of projects of law have been prepared for the consideration and action of the *Reichstag*, of which laws three are especially important. One of them makes an appropriation of sixty-eight millions of *thalers* for the work of reorganizing and transforming the stationary defensive system of the empire. Some of the existing fortresses will be razed, their stronger and more extensive ones may be built on their sites; others will be so changed as exclusively to serve for defense against an external enemy. It is also proposed to build several railroads for strategical use. Mainz, Spandau and Koenigsberg will be converted into great centers of power and resources for the defense of the country, and it is confidently anticipated that, as the result of the completion of the plans which have been devised, the strength of Germany both for offensive and defensive purposes will be at least twice as formidable as it was at the beginning of the late war with France. For the increase of the fleet, for the erection of wharfs and docks, for the security of the mouths of the German rivers and coasts by torpedo boats, floating batteries, monitors, &c., eighty millions of *thalers* is the sum proposed, which judiciously and honestly expended, as it is certain to be, is expected to render the empire safe against the attacks of the greatest naval powers in the world. A third project of law relates to the establishment of a foundation for invalids; that is, for pensioning and maintaining those who were disabled in the late war, and for aiding the families of those who fell. For this establishment the sum of a hundred and seventy-eight millions of *thalers* is designed. All these appropriations may be fairly regarded as outlays of money in the interest of peace. Though not precisely the method most approved by the famous Brussels Congress, it is probably more likely to prove effectual than any plan suggested in that assembly either by VICTOR HUGO or ELIHU BURRIT.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

According to cable dispatches in our issue of yesterday, the monarchs of Europe still refuse to recognize the Spanish republic. BISMARCK declares that the republic does not represent the wishes or will of the Cortes, and, therefore, he cannot advise its recognition, and both Russia and Austria refuse the favor. Americans who read the full details lately received by mail concerning the circumstances which attended the abdication of the King and the proclamation of the present government, can hardly doubt about the correctness of the judgment ascribed to the German Chancellor. It appears that the act of AMADEUS took the Cortes completely by surprise. In fact, nobody in Spain, not even the gentlemen and ladies most intimately associated with the Court, and with the family of the King, had the least suspicion of his purpose to abdicate, until abdication was an accomplished fact. It, no doubt, seemed to a Spaniard an act of such astounding self-abnegation and self-renunciation as to be literal ly inconceivable. Hence when the subject was laid before the Cortes for action, the leaders of the various parties were not only unprepared to act, but they were so confounded as to be unable even to deliberate. The only men in the Assembly who retained self-possession and presence of mind were the republican chiefs, who had been for years engaged in the work of republican propagandism, and they were thus enabled to take advantage of the embarrassment of the monarchists. ZORRILLA begged for an adjournment without success, and then tried less creditable artifices for gaining time, but the republicans insisted on the necessity of immediate action, and the Cortes was soon surrounded by thousands of the populace of Madrid demanding the proclamation of a republic. The majority of the Assembly were thus clearly impelled to do what was very much against their will, and it is, of course, their influence which is counteracting the efforts of the young republic to secure recognition.

It also appears from narratives of the revolution written by Americans in Madrid, that the American Minister was as busy and influential in the crisis as any of the Spanish republicans. He was consulted about everything, and in everything his advice was followed; indeed, his intervention was so conspicuous that his life was hardly safe. Royalists of all parties were filled with indignation, and the representatives of foreign powers were horrified and disgusted.

But though it is perhaps clear enough that a majority of the Cortes if left to themselves would not have proclaimed the republic, it is hardly doubtful that a greater number of the people have accepted it with satisfaction than would have accepted monarchy in the person of any one of the several aspirants to the Spanish throne.

M. THIERS'S reluctance to recognize the new Latin republic is easily understood. On the one hand, he is naturally afraid of Spanish excesses committed in the name of republicanism which may compromise his own so-called republic, and on the other hand, he, of course, wishes to let monarchical Europe see that his government is quite free from the gushing enthusiasm which prompts the governments of Switzerland and the United States to fling up their hats and behave with unseemly joy whenever a new member is born into the republican sisterhood. He wants to show that he, though a republican president, has no desire to propagate republicanism, and he thus hopes to conciliate kings and courtiers and prepare them for useful alliance with republican France. Such behavior is no doubt dignified in the sense of diplomacy; it is perhaps wise, and it is certainly quite in character with the old President's republicanism.

A DECISION of some little importance may soon be expected from the Supreme Court of the United States. Mrs. MYRA BRADWELL, who edits a Law magazine in Chicago, having applied for admission to the Bar of that city and having met with rejection, has appealed to the highest court in the country to say whether or not she has been rightly treated. Her argument is that her application was refused, not because she was ignorant of the law or deficient in any needful qualification, but simply on account of her sex, and this, she contends, is no sufficient ground for her rejection. In support of this assertion Mrs. BRADWELL appeals to the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment, the paragraph so familiar to the public in consequence of its use by the champions of woman suffrage as guarantying to them the much coveted right. Its bearing upon the subject of female rights was, we believe, first discovered and pointed out by that attractive and eminent reformer, Mrs. WOODHULL; but her interpretation soon received the sanction and support of such illustrious jurists as Miss ANTHONY and General BUTLER. Though Mrs. BRADWELL'S appeal does not include the right of suffrage, the decision of it will require the Judges of the Supreme Court to state their understanding of the much mooted words of the amendment, and thus to settle the question of their application to the woman question. There is, however, no difference of opinion among educated lawyers as to the utter irrelevancy of the appeal to the amendment as made by the suffragists, and it is therefore not likely that the Supreme Court will give any countenance to the audacious quibble by which alone even an appearance of relevancy can be forced into the words.

PERSONAL.

On dit in Washington that Vice President Wilson is engaged to Miss Edes, of that city. The Washington *Sunday Chronicle* says: "should the report indeed be true, he is to be congratulated, for Miss Edes is one of the most intelligent and charming ladies in Washington society, and would grace the high position she would occupy as the wife of our handsome Vice President."

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, doesn't seem to have entered a convent, to any great extent. She made the presentation of prizes to the members of the Scottish Rifles, a few days since, and "appeared in the best of health and spirits," having a "kind word and a smile for every recipient of a prize." The marquis, who was also present, and the marchioness were lustily cheered by the kilted highlanders, at the conclusion of the ceremony, and the former made a nice little speech, which pretty effectually disposes of the rumored matrimonial infelicity.

Another step in the interminable Stokes case was taken the other day in New York Oyer and Terminer in the form of an application by prisoner's counsel for an order to show cause why the judgment rendered at the last trial should not be so amended as to take cognizance of certain points in which it is defective—to the prisoner's prejudice.

The daughter of English colonel was among the women arrested at a recent raid on a Newark (N. J.) saloon. She had been married in Trinity church in New York, and, according to her story, engaged herself as plaintiff at the saloon, without being aware of its disreputable character.

GOV. Straw, Gen. Natt Head, Col. B. F. Martin, and other active citizens of New Hampshire have gone on a business and pleasure trip to the Southwest.

In 1856, a man named Oscar Hewitt, of Knoxville, Ill., agreed not to shave or cut his hair till John C. Fremont was elected President. An interviewer describes him as having more hair than bran in all his journalistic experience.

"Bull Run" Russell is to accompany the Russian force to Khiva for the London *Times*. The Russian government is said to have specially invited "The Thunderer" to send a correspondent.

Hon. Martin Maginnis, the new Delegate from Montana Territory, is said to be the youngest man in Congress. He has just entered his thirty-second year; was a brave soldier; was engaged in all but one battle in which the 4th Montana Volunteers took part, and in withal an affable gentleman.

A writer in the last number of the *Westminster Review* says, "Hawthorne, by his own confession, was driven out of America." As Mr. Hawthorne did not leave his country till he had entered his fiftieth year, and then to fill a lucrative office in its service, his case was one of uncommonly slow driving; and as he returned to England, in a few years, of his own accord, when he might have remained abroad, we may presume that he thought America was not a very bad country, and some of his life, at least, thereabout, were passed at home, though we are told that he was driven from it.

About fifteen years ago an Italian named Michael Cancemi was tried in New York city for the murder of Eugene Anderson. He was tried four different times, and finally convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the State Prison for life. Through the persistent efforts of his counsel, the Hon. Blankman, however, he was pardoned in 1861 by the Governor of the State, and he returned to his native Italy, where he joined the other until now obtained one promotion after another, being at present, besides colonel's commission and staff, the adjutant-general of the army, and his counsel avow that they have never doubted his innocence.

BURLEIGH writes to the Boston *Journal*: The son of one of our most distinguished physicians—himself very talented, and moving in the most desirable New York circles—was engaged to be married to one of the belles of New York. Her brother was arrested for a heavy crime, and is now in the Tombs waiting for the execution of the law. The young lady wrote immediately to her lover, releasing him from his engagement, informing him that she could never think of bringing disgrace into an honored family. The young man refused to accept the discharge, and insisted upon an immediate marriage. His manliness and heroism are in everybody's mouth, and a happier home than his does not exist in New York.

The United States has become the leading cheese producing country in the world; and from an exportation of 1,000,000 pounds in 1862, the amount has risen to 60,000,000 in 1872.

April Magazines.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, for April, opens with an account of the relations between Jefferson and the French incendiary, Genet, by James Parton; Paul H. Hayne contributes "The Wood Lake," a poem; "Majorie Daw" is a story by Aldrich; Boyesen's poem, "St. Olaf's Fountain," has already been reprinted in our columns; Amanda R. Gere writes of "Chopin;" "On Leucadia when Sappho was Young" is a poem by A. H. Louis; "Howell's Chance Acquaintance" is continued; Howard Glyndon furnishes a "Madrigal;" Robert Dale Owen describes "Thomas Clarkson and the Grand Duke," afterward the "Emperor Nicholas of Russia;" "At the Window" is a poem by J. M. Thompson; E. S. Nadal records some impressions of "English Social Life;" Celia Thaxter apostrophizes "Beethoven" in verse; P. Clark, who heard Capt. Symmes lecture at Schenectady in 1827 on his theory of the earth, gives the outline of his views, and avows a certain degree of belief in them, "Ruby," a story, by G. E. Waring, Jr., concludes the list of contributions. Reviews of recent literature and art, musical and political gossip fill the remaining pages.

The April number of *Harper's Magazine* is like all other numbers in this respect,—it contains a great variety of articles of the kind which almost every class of readers find entertaining. S. S. Conant, under the title "The Cradle of the New World," presents some of the most interesting portions of Mr. HAYARD'S book on Santo Domingo, with many of its illustrations. Charles Nordhoff makes a similar use of two of Reclus's books. Both articles are eminently readable and instructive withal. Other illustrated articles are on carrier pigeons and southern mountain life, the latter by Porte Crayon. M. D. Conway writes of the important agricultural laborers' movement in England, in connection with which a portrait of Joseph Arch, its master-spirit, is given. Junius Henri Browne gives reminiscences of Horace Greeley, the paper being illustrated with a sketch of his sanctum. The "Old Stager" contributes some more of his recollections and fancies. There are two short stories and several poems. Mr. Curtis in the Easy Chair talks of old times, of Bulwer, of Dumas the younger and of the popular conscience. There are several papers not enumerated above, besides installments of the serials by Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade and Miss Thackeray.

The April *Galaxy* is not quite up to the usual standard. The best article is an essay by Justin McCarthy, who contributes an article on John Arch, the eloquent laboring man who is creating such a sensation in England and opening the way to emancipation from the feudal aristocracy. Lady Blanche Murphey, daughter of the Earl of Ellesmere, contributes an article upon the festivals and pageants at Rome, which her long residence in the Eternal City gives her peculiar facility in describing. Another prominent article in the number is one upon France and Louis Napoleon, in which Richard B. Kimball reviews the circumstances which led to the rise of the late Emperor to the head of the French nation. The series of articles upon "Life Assurance" closes in this number with an array of statistics which will be of great interest to some readers.

Scribner's Monthly for April is at the bookstores. It contains several interesting papers, but is hardly comparable with the superb number which began the volume or the year, we forget which. There is a poem by George McDonald and a short story by Hans Andersen, and this is the end of the names which can be esteemed famous. Dr. Holland's story runs on and may be good; we haven't read it. Somebody describes the interesting things in Treasurer Spinner's department at the Capital, but this is a worn topic. Elihu Burritt contributes an article about Russia is very interesting and its illustrations are graphic. "Needed Modifications of our Currency and Banking System," is the title of a paper by Lyman H. Atwater. Edward de Leon contributes some reminiscences of Napoleon III. at Vichy. There is a sketch of the public career of Clara Louise Kellogg by A. C. Wheeler, with a portrait of the distinguished American songstress. Ed. ward Renand and E. C. Stedman contribute poems, and there are two or three short stories.

The important industries for which the city of Wilmington, Del., is so justly distinguished have been made the subject of the initial article in *Lippincott's Magazine* for April. This article is profusely illustrated. "Thackeray's 'Gray Friars,'" by an old "Gown-boy," is full of interesting reminiscences of the old Charter House school, and of Thackeray's connection with it. "Medical Expert Evidence," by H. C. Wood, Jr., M. D., comments upon the difficulties which the law carelessly throws in the way of the genuine expert, and animadverts against the serious perils to which innocent persons are thereby exposed. "A night in Bedford, Virginia," by Richard B. Elder, presents some important facts concerning the real state and prospects of the "Old Dominion." Mr. Black's serial novel, "A Princess of Thule," continues to be the leading attraction of *Lippincott's Magazine* in the field of fiction. The other contributions to this department appearing in the present issue, are the opening chapters of Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis's new story, "Berrytown," and "Mademoiselle Stylites," by Margaret Vandegrift. "The Glaciers of Paralise," by a new poet, Hjalmar Hjarth Boyesen, is a well told Norse legend.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for April contains the letter on the importance of the Cultivation of Science, written by Professor Joseph Henry to the committee of arrangements of the farewell banquet to Professor Tyndall, and the address on that occasion by Professor John W. Draper, President, Andrew D. White and President F. A. P. Barnard, with the story of the naming of Mount Tyndall that Professor W. H. Brewster intended telling, also a sharp review of Parke Godwin's speech by the editor. Under the title of "Barbarism in English Education," E. E. White, of Ohio, exposes the nature of the fagging system of English public schools. There are other valuable papers more strictly technical by Herbert Spencer, John Le Conte, Dr. J. R. Black, Gustave Lemattre, and Paul Broca. This number concludes the second volume. The periodical has prospered beyond expectation, and it will be continued with improvements.

The April number of the *Aldine* contains fourteen engravings, including a tinted frontispiece by John S. Davis, and several excellent illustrations of the scenery of the Yellowstone region by Thomas Moran, which serve to make us acquainted with the peculiar beauties of the great national park, to which all of us hope to go some time. Mary E. Bradley, Clara F. Guernsey, Henry Richards, S. W. Duffield and R. H. Stoddard, the editor, contribute to make the literary department worthy the artistic reputation of the periodical. The *Aldine* is certainly unapproached by any similar publication in America.

"Our Young Folks" for April contains three more chapters of J. T. Trowbridge's story, "Doing his Best," with an illustration; one of Mrs. Diaz's stories, "Uncle Joe's Little Samaritan," with an illustration; "The New Suit of Clothes," with six illustrations; an illustrated, educational sketch, "A Talk About the Telegraph;" and other sketches and poems, besides the usual departments. It is a very interesting number for the young folks, and will give them much pleasure.

New and Important Invention.

[From the Mahoning (O.) Register.]

An important invention in the process of puddling, has just been patented by Messrs. George Atkins, J. C. McAninch and Oliver H. Brooks, which promises to produce very marked results in the manufacture of railroad iron. The patent process consists in the use of a patent fix as a substitute for ore in puddling furnaces for making rails. By this process these gentlemen claim that they can work the cheapest quality of pig iron into the finest kind of rails, and the web and flange of a fine grade of fibrous refined iron. The steel head will receive the friction of the car wheels, and stand the wear and tear, while the fibrous quality of the web and flange will prevent breaks which are so often caused by frost.

The patentees claim for their process that they can manufacture iron $5 per ton cheaper than the ore fix usually employed in puddling furnaces. They can convert the poorest pig metal into fine fibrous iron or granular steel, by an easy and more rapid process than by the ore fix; they can use the patent fix twenty-four hours longer than the ore fix, and by this fix the yield of iron from the puddling furnaces is increased. The cost of the ore can be figured at $14 per ton at the mills, while the patent fix costs less than $5 per ton. It will readily be seen that these claims, if substantiated, will cause a great revolution in rail making. If a process has been discovered by which a rail equal to the best Scotch iron rail can be made at a cheaper rate from common iron rail, the benefit of such an invention is almost incalculable.

We are glad to say, too, that the experiments and tests of the process have to a great degree substantiated the claims of the patentees. While in this article we will give a very thorough test at the Alliance rolling mills, and the experiment was so successful that the Hon. Oliver Ambler made a contract for the right to use the fix in his works at Alliance and Ironville. We understand that the regular use of the patent negotiated with certain parties for the sale of an interest for England and Wales for $50,000. Messrs. Atkins, McAninch and Brooks, are young and rising men, and their patent promises to be of great benefit to the world at large, and of no slight pecuniary profit to themselves.

Spiders Traveling by Balloon.

A correspondent of the *Rural American* relates a singular incident. In company with other persons he was crossing Seneca Lake on the 10th of October, when a small wake was seen near the center of the lake, caused by the moving of some insects. Upon investigating the matter it was found that three spiders were gliding over the surface of the water, and attached to them was a single thread, the size of a knitting needle, extending in the air to the height of thirty feet, at an angle of sixty degrees, and terminating with an enormous balloon-shaped web. This latter was judged to be eight feet long and five wide, with stays fastened to the main thread, something similar to those of a balloon, and it was managed, apparently, by an innumerable number of insects stationed at proper intervals. The party attempted to obtain a closer view, but when within a few feet of the web it began to rise, though the last spider which proved to be about the size of a house fly, was brought back by the stroke of an oar. The balloon went onward and upward until lost to sight.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An improved method of separating the brass from the slags of brass founders consists in mixing the substance with limestone, coal dust and oxide of iron, and subjecting the whole to a melting test. The brass settles at the bottom of the melted slag, and can be drawn off in moulds.

The recruiting officers in the West are now forbidden to enlist drunkards, as "it is not intended that the military service shall be a receptacle for all the worthless characters in the country who can obtain no other employment."

The agents of the various steamship lines say the indications are, thus early, that the summer travel to Europe will be greater than in any former season for many years. In some instances cabin passages have been taken six weeks and two months ahead.

The Vienna Exhibition will cost nearly $8,500,000. To make it pay it will be necessary for 20,000,000 of visitors to patronize the exhibition. This large number is confidently expected by the Director General, who is said to be enthusiastic over the prospect of success.

It is said that as many as thirty brokers and operators in Wall street are ex-journalists, having been at different times connected with the metropolitan press in various capacities.

Indiana is agitated by reasons of rumors implicating members of its Supreme Court in the reception of bribes from a railroad company, intended to influence their action in a case in which the company was interested. The Court has ordered an investigation.

It is good to make the best even of things that look like misfortunes. A gentleman upon the bridge of whose nose a wart has lately grown declines to have the excrescence removed, because, as he says, he could never keep his reading glasses on comfortably until he got it.

The Lord Mayor of the Methodist church has already assumed very large proportions, and is growing in favor with the denomination. Already about $400,000 has been secured in cash and available subscriptions.

Kentucky papers tell us of a basket in that State which is still in a good state of preservation, which was made in the reign of James I of England, more than 250 years ago, when Milton and Butler were boys and Dryden and Bunyan were yet unborn. The basket is made of willow and covered with satin that was once white, but has now gone into the "sear and yellow leaf."

Chicago thinks that she owes non-residents $75,000,000, all told, which is secured upon her realty.

The wood and sheet iron style of church architecture, which, on account of its cheapness, threatened at one time to become prevalent, has received a permanent check since several of such structures dashed off in sudden flames.

A Minnesota farmer has just sold his farm of 160 acres, forty acres broken and fall plowed, with a good frame house, a stable, and all his farming implements and utensils, for $100 cash and an old sheepskin overcoat. On account of the weather.

A wheel for the utilization of tide-power is shortly to be put up in the Quinnipiac river by the inventor. It is expected to produce 7,000 horse power.

New York seems to be growing faster in population than in habitable area or facilities for city transit, and as a consequence a heavy advance in rents marks the spring estimates of real estate value.

Some new coal-cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, has been successfully introduced into an English colliery, which it is estimated, if generally adopted, would require only 40,000 colliers to raise the 120,000,000 tons of coal annually produced, instead of the 360,000 now employed.

The physicians of St. Augustine, Fla., have published a bull against the cows of that city, in which it is stated that their milk is poisonous, and invalids are at the same time cautioned against the use of it.

The Chief Locomotive Engineer of the Berlin and Gorlitz Railroad has obtained a patent for a car spring which depends upon torsion instead of flexion, as in the ordinary plate springs, and which, it is claimed, is less liable to break, gives greater security, with twenty per cent. heavier load, is cheaper, and is easily attached to the car.

A bill has been introduced at Albany to do away with the odious and thoroughly unconstitutional proscription of colored men by hotel keepers or steamboat or other public conveyances.

The Patent Office has recently issued papers to a California lady, her invention consisting of a medicated towel designed for the use of consumptive patients.

A substitute for ivory and bone veneers has recently been discovered, made from goat and sheep's bones, the fleshings of deer skins, parchment parings, etc.

The Japanese government has just promulgated a special edict tolerating Christianity throughout the empire, and throwing the whole country open to foreigners.

A distinguished physician gives it as his opinion that night work is not injurious to adults if proper precautions are observed as to proper allowance of sleep, and the use of white light. For a full-grown man six hours is the minimum of sleep, and seven for women.

The Great Duties of Life.

1. Mind your own business.
2. Work at something useful.
3. Be economical, industrious and careful.
4. Be modest, prudent and proper.
5. Be patient, persevering and steadfast.
6. Be honest, sober and resolute.
7. Be accurate, orderly and firm.
8. Maintain your self-respect.
9. Respect the feelings of others.
10. Keep your own counsels.

ULTIMUS HOMO.

Rock-Boring Machinery.

Some important experiments have lately been made by the Austrian Association of Engineers to test the efficacy of a new rock-boring machine. The machine was attended to by a stoker, an engineer, and a boy. In just thirteen and one half minutes, five of which were spent on thrice exchanging the drill, a downward vertical hole was drilled 1,566 metric deci., into rather finely granulated chalk-conglomerate, whilst three workmen by manual boring of the same time penetrated only the depth of 0,657 meter. The director of one of the largest engineering establishments in the empire declares this machine to be superior to all other rock-boring apparatus, on account of its simplicity, the facility of keeping the working parts clean and taking to pieces, its solidity and the weight of the piston-rod, piston and drill, which protect it in a high degree from injury, whilst it consumes only 0 bushels meter of steam per working minute, and the machine does as much work as eight workmen by manual labor.

We clip this extraordinary paragraph from the *Irish Times*:

"Fashionable marriage. (From our correspondent.) Ballinasloe, Thursday. The officers in command of the detachment of the 8th Hussars stationed here (Captain Randal Jackson and Mr. Blackmar) gave a fashionable ball last night, in the newsroom attached to the Cavalry Barracks."

Why a military ball should be described as a fashionable marriage, and how it could be given in a newsroom, are puzzles which "our correspondent" must explain. It is almost impossible to repress a suspicion that whisky has something to do with it.

New York builders decline to put up business houses and dwellings after May, except with a clause inserted in the contracts that the price shall be subject to the changes in the price of labor.

A Triumphant Record.

In glancing back at the history of proprietary medicines in this country, it becomes at once evident that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the most successful of them all. The record of its triumphs covers a period of about twenty years, and during that time it has probably restored to health and vigor a greater number of debilitated invalids than all other tonics and alteratives combined. The amount of disease and suffering that has been prevented by its extensive use as a preventive medicine is, of course, unascertainable, but it is a well known and undisputed fact that the malaria which generates periodic fevers and many other distressing and dangerous disorders seldom, if ever, produced any injurious effect upon systems that have been fortified in advance by a course of this invaluable vegetable tonic.

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PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY
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Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling Twenty-five Per Cent. Below Cost.
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Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NEW ORLEANS
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THE LARGEST STOCK
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Catalogues sent to applicants. Address to Pittsburgh.
tths JAMES WARDROP.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of WILLIAM H. CLULEY, Bankrupt, Western District of Pennsylvania.

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of WILLIAM H. CLULEY, of the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged a Bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 783 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 9TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

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New Style Japanese Cloth, 25c.
Real Japanese Silks, 50c, worth 75c.
Extra Heavy Brown Sheeting, at 12½c.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c, worth 14c.
Good Bleached Muslin, 6c.
Damask Table Linen, 35c, worth 40c.
Ticking from 8c to 50c.
A Very Superior Ticking, at 12½c.
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In Every Variety, Black and Colored.
Black Silks, best makes, from $1 25 to $5.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 26, 1873.

Money is quoted to-day in New York at 1-16 to 1-32 a day, and that condition of things is fairly reflected in our local market. The banks are receiving large shipments of currency from the East, which is almost immediately absorbed in filling orders from the rural districts.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury will make a liberal use of his claimed discretionary power to issue the $44,000,000 legal tenders held as the "Treasury reserve." The amount outstanding has increased to $358,670,000. Should Mr. Richardson intend any wholesale issue, as intimated, it would seem but just that the business community should have due notice of the fact. Under the influence of the recent issues, the whole market has advanced in price, and the future course of prices depends in a great degree upon the action of the Department. There are many borrowed bills also maturing in New York, which the borrowers find some difficulty in getting renewed. This movement is occupying the attention of the London press, and the rapid advance in the Bank of England rates last fall is attributed now more to that source than the effect of the movement of the French indemnity fund. We take the following on the subject from the London *Times:*

"The system by which speculative inflation at New York is kept up by borrowing at the London money market was explained some months ago. In the autumn of last year, at a time when gold might have been expected to be attracted hither from America, the rate of exchange receded to a point almost low enough to attract it from London. This was occasioned by a practice on the part of some of the leading financial firms in New York of making loans to railway operators by drawing bills at sixty days on their correspondents in London, the security obtained from the parties thus accommodated consisting of railway shares and bonds worth in a large margin over current prices, while the rate of interest charged, and the commission for the acceptance of the bills secured at the same time exceedingly onerous. The bills were at once sold in New York by the borrowers, and flowing in such large amounts to London for discount, and the process might have been carried to enormous proportions but for the sharp advance which the Bank of England put in force, and the resolution of the Directors to meet the requirements of the situation as they felt it could be described. For a time, therefore, the system was materially checked, but the comparative ease of our money market during the greater part of the year has led to its revival on a grand scale, and according to some estimates the total of accommodation bills now held is now about equal to about eight millions sterling. When the New York speculators are inspired at the prospect of receiving such large amounts with which they have been favored, they are loth to find that while the drafts issued to them by no means fall due at New York, they must, at the end of sixty days pay long for sight drafts to close the transaction, and the consequence of such actions which may be accorded them. In all such affairs the ultimate break up can only be a question of time, and it will depend upon the prudence of bank managers and shareholders as to the side of the Atlantic on which the consequences are to fall."

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 26 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	116	116	116¼	116⅛	116	116
Gold—Clearing House						
Gold—Seller 10 days						
Gold—Seller 30 days	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
Gold—Seller 60 days	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
Gold—Seller 90 days	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
Gold—Seller 6 months	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
Gold—Buyer 10 days						
Gold—Buyer 30 days	116	116	116	116	116	116
Gold—Buyer 60 days	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
Gold—Buyer 90 days	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Gold—Buyer 6 months	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Gold—Buyer for Custom House						
Gold—Buyer Seven-Thirties						
Gold—Buyer Certificates						
Gold—Buyer Coupons						
Gold—Buyer Sterling						
Gold—Buyer Silver						
Gold—Buyer Currency						
Gold—Buyer Clearing House						
Gold—Buyer Exchange						
Gold—Buyer Loans						
Gold—Buyer Bonds						
Gold—Buyer Stocks						
Gold—Buyer Mortgages						
Gold—Buyer Notes						
Gold—Buyer Bills						
Gold—Buyer Checks						
Gold—Buyer Drafts						
Gold—Buyer Orders						
Gold—Buyer Receipts						
Gold—Buyer Vouchers						
Gold—Buyer Tickets						
Gold—Buyer Passes						
Gold—Buyer Permits						
Gold—Buyer Licenses

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Another Effort to Defeat the Gladstone Government—Death of Count Bernstorff.

LONDON, March 26.—Another effort to defeat the government was made in the House of Commons this afternoon, upon the passage to its third reading of the burials bill. The amendment, however, proved unsuccessful, and the second reading was carried by a vote of 290 against 271.

Count Von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to Great Britain, died at seven o'clock this evening.

Banquet by the Lord Mayor of London.

LONDON, March 26.—A grand banquet was given at the Mansion House to-night by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House to-night by the Lord Mayor. Two hundred guests were present, including the Mayors of a number of English towns, members of the Cabinet and foreign Ambassadors at London. Gladstone, in some remarks made in reply to a toast, said the Ministry had built a Jail and a reformatory would prove that the principle was indestructible.

Affairs in Spain Growing More Serious.

LONDON, March 26.—Dispatchas from Madrid say that Castelar Acosta, Minister of War, will probably retire from the Cabinet. It is also stated that a general Ministerial crisis is imminent. The garrison at Barcelona is in open mutiny. The officers are powerless to restore discipline. A band of Carlists entered the town of Bigerra and are committing many excesses.

Immigrant Farmers for Minnesota.

LONDON, March 26.—The steamship City of Bristol, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, took out one hundred farmers who intend settling in Minnesota, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Telegraph Cable from Portugal to the United States.

LISBON, March 26.—The Ministry of Public Works has asked the Cortes to ratify the concession for a cable between Portugal and the United States, touching at the Azores. The contract for laying the cable was signed to-day.

Uprising Against the Carlist Insurgents.

MADRID, March 26.—A levy *en masse* upon the adult male population of Catalonia and neighboring provinces for troops to suppress the Carlist insurrection is probable. Many Republicans, who have volunteered t fight the insurgents, are already meeting at the appointed rendezvous.

LONDON, March 27.—Don Carlos is positively reported to be in Geneva. The Spanish Cabinet has issued a circular claiming sympathy and assistance of all parties in the country against carlists, on account of the defeat and emancipation in Porto Rico. The *Gaceta*, of Madrid, contains the official announcement of the appointment of Gen. Pettain to be Captain General of Cuba and General Rivera to be Captain General of Porto Rico.

Exciting Debate in the French Assembly—Marshal Bazaine's Release Demanded.

PARIS, March 26.—There was a stormy debate in the National Assembly this afternoon, out of a proposal to fix Monday next as the day for discussion upon the Lyons municipality bill. The Left strongly protested against the adoption of the proposition, and upon the Right insisting withdrew from the Chamber.

The newspaper *L'Union*, in its issue of this afternoon, says Marshal Bazaine will soon be released from imprisonment on his parole of honor.

The government authorizes at Bayonne seized a quantity of cartridges destined for the Carlist insurrectionists in Spain.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 26.—The steamship Deutchland has arrived.

LONDON, March 26.—The steamship Holsatia left Havre to-day for New York with passengers and cargo of the disabled steamship Holsatia, which took the place of the Holsatia, sailed from Hamburg to-day for New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 26, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92⅞, and for account 92¾@92⅞. American securities—5-20s of 1862, ex. do. of '65, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway bonds 51⅞. Tallow 42s 9d.

PARIS, March 26.—Rentes 55 francs 52 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9⅛@9⅜, d'Orleans 9⅝@9⅞d. Sales 15,000 bales; of which 10,000 bales were American and 3,000 bales were for speculation and export; February and March shipments from Savannah and Charleston at 9⅛@9 7-16d. Red winter wheat 10s 3d. Corn 26s. Mess pork 56s 6d. Lard 37s 6d. Cumberland middles 37s 6d; short do 39s.

ANTWERP, March 26.—Refined petroleum 41¾ francs.

CRIMES.

Convicted of Murder in First Degree.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

XENIA, O., March 26, 1873.

The trial of William Bradford, for the murder of James Fogwell, has occupied the attention of the Court for more than one week. After hearing the evidence it was agreed to submit the case without argument. To-night at ten o'clock the jury, after having been in consultation about twelve hours, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Double Execution at Louisville To-Morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 26—Sheriff Shanks this morning completed arrangements for the hanging of the negro Thomas Smith, on Friday, for the murder of Joseph Bradley. Both men will be hanged on the common in the southwestern portion of the city, in the vicinity of the spot where William Kell was hung three years ago. His gallows is being erected to-day. The Governor declines to interfere and the probability is there will be no reprieve. Smith professes to be ready to die. He says he has made his peace with his Maker, but persists in denying that he is guilty of the crime charged, and says he will die with the belief that declaration upon his lips. He is a very desperate and evil character, and there is hardly a doubt that he murdered Bradley. Sheriff Shanks will himself officiate at the hanging, but expresses great repugnance at the disagreeable duty.

Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 26.—The *Gazette* special from Xenia says that the jury in the case of Bradford, on trial in the case of Wm. B. Richeson, charged with the murder of John B. Foguelle, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, after being out twelve hours. The penalty is death.

A Melancholy Case of Suicide.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A melancholy case of suicide occurred here to-day. A man about sixty years old, and of gentlemanly address, entered one of the rooms in the office of the American Express Company, and asked permission to sit down to rest. He took a seat, and soon fell asleep, and when an attempt was made to arouse him he was found to be dying, and soon after expired evidently from the effects of an over dose of morphine. The coroner's inquest pronounced at the coroner's inquest that the unfortunate man's name was T. C. Nicholson, and that he came from Wisconsin some months ago. Pecuniary troubles appear to have been the cause of the suicide.

CASUALTIES.

A Brakeman Instantly Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ORRVILLE, OHIO, March 26, 1873.

The breaking of a step on a freight car caused a brakeman named McIntyre to fall upon the track of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Road, at Charville Station, to-day. Several cars passed over his body, causing instant death.

Accidentally Shot in a Disreputable House—Tolured by a Fly Wheel.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, March 26, 1873.

A colored man named Alexander Tupper was shot in a melee at a disreputable house last night, and will probably die. One of the inmates, a white girl, several seized it, and it went off, the ball going through Tupper's throat.

Richard Parchild, engineer of a paper mill, was badly injured last night by being caught in a fly wheel.

Three Children Burned to Death.

DETROIT, March 26.—The house of Henry Peters, at Grass Point, six miles from this city, was burned last night while Mr. and Mrs. Peters were at church. Four children were in the house. The oldest, aged fourteen, escaped, but ran back into the burning house to rescue her younger sisters, aged one and three, and attempted to carry her out, but was overcome with the smoke and fire, and was only saved herself by the efforts of the neighbors who were called to the spot by her screams. All the children but the oldest perished, and the house is badly burned. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm in New England will move eastward over Massachusetts Bay with increasing severity. For Thursday, in New England, north and west winds, increasing to brisk and possibly high, with cloud and snow, followed Thursday night by clearing weather. For Middle States brisk northwest winds, clear and clearing weather. For South Atlantic States, diminishing winds, partly cloudy weather and rising temperature. For Eastern Gulf States, clear weather and light winds, followed Thursday afternoon by falling barometer and southeast winds, extending also over Western Gulf States. For Ohio valley, rising barometer, northerly winds and clear weather, followed on Thursday afternoon by light southerly winds and rising temperature. For upper lakes, clear cold weather, followed on Thursday by light winds and increasing cloudiness. A storm center will develope during Thursday in Dakota, preceded by increasing southerly winds, and followed by snow storms in Minnesota. Cautionary signals continue at Portland, Me.; Boston, Wood's Holl, New Haven, New London, New York, Baltimore, Cape May, Norfolk and Wilmington. They will be displayed at lake stations from and after April 1st.

STATE NEWS.

The people of Titusville are rejoicing over the election of Mr. Fertig to the office of Mayor of that flourishing city. Mr. Fertig's high character as a citizen and business man, makes his success peculiarly acceptable to the best portion of the people of the population. He went in with an overwhelming majority.

Nine hundred and eighty-five persons answered an advertisement for a clerk in a Philadelphia railroad office. The number of people out of employment there is very large.

The Morristown *Herald* has a long story, the substance of which is that a young woman of that town got up in her sleep the other night and proceeded to enact the role of La Sommambula, by partly dressing herself and fumbling out of the window. She fell a square on her bustle and bounced back through the window right into the room again. The shock awoke her, but she didn't know that she had been out of the room.

Joseph Bowker, an ex-Councilman of Philadelphia, hung himself on Saturday night. Financial embarrassment is supposed to have been the cause of his self-murder.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, last week, the deaths of eleven persons—four men and seven women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Peter Sayres, 80; Wm. Bringhurst, 81; James Lord, 81; Catharine Sparks, 82; Charles Kennedy, 82; Mary Ann Wilson, 83; Catharine Johnson, 84; R. J. Mitchell, 84; Clara Lewis, 84; Jane Craig, 90; and Mary McBride, 104.

As far as reported, Berks county, exclusive of Reading, gave 2,341 majority in the house.

On Thursday last, at a sale at New Holland, Lancaster county, a chest was sold which was made in 1767, and a lot of old Germantown crockery also dating from one of which was two hundred and four years old.

Two young woods of Susquehanna Depot, Wayne county, aged fifteen years, named Frank Brue and Michael Drooney, had an altercation Sunday afternoon of last week, which terminated in murder. The local papers give the following particulars: Brue is a widow in the habit of keeping boarders, and Drooney is a tailor. Both have been trying to keep the company of a young lady of the place. Drooney got the best of Brue, and while the latter was away he cut with his lady love on Sunday night. Brue found Drooney in company with his rival. Tuesday afternoon Drooney walked into Brue's house, met Brue and had some words with him. As he left Brue caught up a broom that was filled with oxalic acid, which they use in scouring engines, and started after Drooney. Just as he got to him Drooney partially turned around, and as he turned Brue struck him with the bottle on the left temple and across the left cheek, cutting a deep gash in his face and smashing in his forehead. The acid ran into the wound, as the bottle was broken into a thousand pieces. He was taken home and died of his injuries shortly after. Brue left town, but it is reported that he has since been captured.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 26, 1873.

Cents.

Mrs. Nancy Hall, Samuels Depot, Ky.....3
R. S. Stevson, New Castle, Pa.....3
John Mason, Son & Co., Baltimore, Md.....3
L. G. Brown, Richmondville, N. Y.....3
William Covie, Allegheny, Pa.....3
Arelie P. Tor, Allegheny, Pa.....3
Mrs. Langan, Pittsburgh, Pa.....2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Sewer Caved In—Gas Main Broken.

Yesterday morning the sewer on Tenth street, corner of Penn avenue, caved in, and with it the Uniontown pavement. The weight of earth broke the gas main, and caused great danger of a short supply of gas last night. Word was sent to the gas office and men were set promptly to repair the damage, while Street Commissioner Hunter took steps to prevent further disaster.

Send in the Returns.

Wm. H. McCleary, Esq., Clerk of the Courts, would be obliged to the election officers in the Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth wards of the city, the second precinct of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, Tenth ward borough and the third precinct of Elizabeth township, if they would send in the returns of Friday's election *forthwith*. The official count cannot be made until these districts are heard from.

Phœnix Roll Works.

Attention is called to the advertisement elsewhere of the Phœnix Roll Works, Messrs. Bagaley, Young & Co. proprietors. This firm manufactures patent semi-steel and cast iron chill rolls together with rolls of all sizes. The firm have been long and favorably known as one of the best establishments, and have everywhere given the greatest satisfaction. They also manufacture castings of the best pattern, including Haskin's patent double spiral pinions. Anything in the line is cast and finished to order promptly and in the best manner. The Phœnix Works are located on Forty-first and Butler streets, on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, this city.

A Sister's Thanks to Dr. Reed, of Dixmont.

Some months since a young Englishman, for a considerable time a resident of this country, became demented and was sent to the Dixmont Asylum. He recovered, and a short time ago Dr. Reed, Superintendent of the Hospital, received the following from the sister of the late patient. It tells its own story:

HERTFORD, ENGLAND, January 9, 1873.

DEAR SIR: As I am writing to my poor brother, who has just been discharged cured, I wish to inclose a note to you offering our hearty and best thanks for all your valuable attention. He speaks most gratefully of all the kindness received from you and we also feel deeply obliged. It is indeed a mercy that reason is so far restored, and we do trust that in time the brain will fully recover strength. We cannot be too thankful to God for having in mercy granted His blessing to us during the skill employed on my dear brother's behalf, nor too thankful to you as the means of bringing about so happy a result. It was a great comfort to us under the circumstances to know his mother's straitened circumstances, and to know that every want would be supplied. Such an institution is invaluable. I only wish we were in a position to do something for its support, but very heavy family losses have crippled us. Wishing much blessing may attend you for your kindness to one whom we love. Believe me, dear sir,

Yours very truly.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Three nights of "Carmen" interpreted by Miss Neilson, have convinced the most skeptical as to her transcendent genius. The gentleman who, in a presentation speech in St. Louis, gave Miss Neilson the *soubriquet* of "the diamond of the tragic," builded better than he knew. No purer gem has yet shed its lustre on our stage. This evening we are to have her in an entirely different role—"Rosalind," in "As You Like It." In this, as in "Juliet," the lady is perfect.

Alma's American Theater.

Signor Cellini and his ballet troupe have made a clean sweep at this theater. No more artistic performances have been given here to-day. A new programme is promised for this evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

The genial stage manager, Mr. H. W. Williams, is to have a benefit to-night at this theater. One of the best bills of the season is promised, which should secure a full house.

Academy of Music.

The company now performing at this house is first class in every respect. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" never had a better presentation than here offered. Mr. and Mrs. Howard, the principal artists, are assisted by a number of others of unquestioned ability.

Concert.

The sale of seats for Jefferson's engagement will begin at the Opera House box-office this morning.

The Rubinstein-Thomas Concert.

Notwithstanding the extremely unpropitious weather, another large and cultured audience was assembled last night in Library Hall, drawn together by the desire to listen to the closing concert of this perhaps strongest of all musical combinations ever brought together in this country. It is easier to recognize the presence of genius than to define its attributes, and we are quite free to admit that our critical faculty was almost wholly overlaid in admiration of the more than beautiful skill and art which characterized the execution of the programme. The expressions of appreciation from the lips of the audience were unanimous and earnest. Theodore Thomas's orchestra needs no further testimonial in Pittsburgh, but none that gave more decided evidences of delight. The secret of Rubinstein's mastery lies not less in his perfect execution, which results from long and patient study, than in his intimate imaginative appreciation of the inner spirit, motive and meaning and significance of his divine art. This constitutes what is distinctively genius, and which no amount of mere mechanical skill can possibly supply. The orchestral accompaniment was everything that could possibly be desired.

Harry Williams's Benefit.

The patrons of the popular Trimble's Varieties will not forget that this evening the stage manager, Harry Williams, takes a benefit. Mr. W., a very clever gentleman and actor, is also a favorite manager and much of the success of this cozy theater is due to his exertions. A rousing bill is offered for the entertainment of Harry's friends, and that they will be on hand in large numbers is certain. Some fifty volunteers will appear in what is the best arrayed and most taking programmes of the season.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

How Some Pupils Appreciate Its Advantages.

Our public schools are believed to be, and no doubt are, as well conducted as any in the land, but an incident which occurred in one of the High School grounds is strong evidence that an enforcement of discipline is indicated that institution. It is hardly necessary to remark that a very large proportion of the public funds go to the support of the High School, and that a very few get the benefit of it. For this reason it is to be supposed that these few would appreciate the benefits afforded them. There are evidently black sheep among the pupils, however. The circumstances calling forth these remarks may be briefly told as follows: At a late meeting of the Central Board of Education the High School Committee reported, with a negative recommendation, the application of one of the societies of the High School for funds, for the printing of their constitution. Yesterday, just after the dismissal of the school, a young man accosted two members of the High School Committee, and made inquiry regarding the application. The supply, from the action taken on it, and that if the precedent was established, it would open the door for many demands on the public treasury. Having stated that there were some eighty members of the society, it was suggested to him that a contribution of about twenty-five cents each would raise the amount needed. The young gentleman stated that it could not be so raised; that the society was rich of their own getting up, it being formed by the members themselves, and that they (the members) would gladly break it up if they could. In the course of the conversation, which continued further, the young man said that he had been appointed by the other members, and that used the columns of an evening paper for the purpose of breaking up the society. He had a printing office in view, but was not going to print for nothing when he could get jobs for pay; he was not going to give way to the private interest for that of society or school! This bright youth stated that they, the Board, could not expect success in a matter for which they refused the means of success. It was mildly intimated means of success were very liberally furnished by the Board to other fledglings, but such was not the gentleman did not appear to appreciate it.

Comment is unnecessary; it is for the Principal, Dr. Jillson, to act.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 26.—River twenty-eight feet and rising slowly. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Ella H. Turner, New Orleans; Harmer, Evansville; Henry Probasco, Memphis. Weather cloudy and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—River rising, with ten feet four inches in the canal, eight feet four inches in the Indian chute, and four feet in the Kentucky chute. Cloudy, blustery and cool. Departed—Eva No. 9, at locks. Business good. Arrived—Eva, Cincinnati.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 26.—River rising rapidly, with nine feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and cool; the ground was covered with snow this morning, but all disappeared before night.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, March 26.—Showed all night with a fearful wind; partly clear and cloudy to-day. Mercury 24 to 32. River has risen two feet. Fort list: Up—Silver Thorn, Fayette, Camelia, E. H. Durfee and Bermuda. Down—Grey Eagle, Idlewild and Scott. Mitchell, generally with good and full trips.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., March 26.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Raven, St. Louis; Lumsden, Nashville; Mary Houston, Louisville; Pat Rogers, Cincinnati. Departed—J. H. Rigney, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, St. Louis. River has risen nine inches. Clear; mercury 34.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Jackson, New Orleans; Coal Hill, Illinois river. Departed—City of Alton, for the South, and Bismarck, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Raven, Cairo; Pike and Alice, Missouri river; Wolf, Red river. River falling slowly. Clear and warmer. Most of the snow melted during the day but freezing again to-night.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 26.—Down—John Kyle and ratfish. Up—City of Cairo. Clear and cool, river falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Arrived—Mary Alice and barges, St. Louis; Belle, Memphis. Departed—R. E. Lee, Louisville; Commonwealth, Great Republic and Mollie Moore. Clear and cool.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES McCULLY.

He is Tramped upon by His Horse and Dies from His Injuries.

Great surprise and regret were expressed yesterday, on the announcement of the death of Mr. James McCully, one of the oldest and most widely known citizens of the county. It was known to his friends and acquaintances that he had been in his usual good health, and the news of his death was altogether unexpected. He had started to drive, Tuesday forenoon, from his residence on Hiland avenue, to the business part of the city, and had gone but a short distance when he met a boy going to his house to get a horse which he had sold the previous day. In turning his buggy round, to go back with the boy, the vehicle was overturned and he was thrown out. The horse became excited, and as Mr. McCully lay prostrate the animal stepped upon his abdomen, inflicting internal injuries of a painful and fatal character. Assistance was called, and he was carried to his home, where Dr. Lewis was summoned to attend him. Medical skill was unavailing, however, and after suffering great pain, death ensued at half-past ten o'clock yesterday forenoon.

Mr. McCully was a native of Ireland, but came to this country about half a century ago. He used little else to help him on in his new home but a strong body and willing hands. He began as a common laborer, taking the first chance that offered, and what his hands found to do he did with energy. In a few years he had earned some money, and by his natural shrewdness and indomitable industry soon accumulated enough to set him up in business. The four and grain warehouse of James McCully & Co. became one of the most extensive in the western country, and the senior member amassed a fortune in the business. A number of years since he retired, and purchased a large farm in Pesterville township (now the Nineteenth ward), where he has since resided. This farm is situated on the high ground overlooking the Allegheny river, and is admirably adapted to fruit culture, an avocation in which Mr. McCully engaged with his accustomed vigor and industry, and which he followed until his death. A large portion of his farm, as our readers are aware, was condemned for the use of the city of Pittsburgh for the Hiland avenue reservoirs, and for which he received $171,368 in cash. He parted with this property with great regret, and the cash realized by the sale was permitted to retain the house in which he lived and a portion of the ground. His estate is a very large, and is variously estimated at between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000. He never married, and his immediate heirs are the children and heirs of a deceased brother, unless he has made other disposition of it by will.

The deceased was a man of peculiar character and disposition. He was, as we have said, a great hoarder of wealth. He could not and would not have liked to see his work count in the way of pecuniary profit. His wants were few and simple, and his expenditures correspondingly light. Yet he was not niggardly or miserly. He lived well, but avoided all show and extravagance, and in this respect he set an example which many might profitably follow. He was a man of few words, but never coveted a single farthing beyond that. He was liberal, and when approached with a case of charity, he did not respond to every call for aid, but when satisfied that the money would be properly used he would give liberally and promptly. He was a member of the Second United Presbyterian church of this city, Dr. Young, pastor, and was a constant attendant, taking an active interest in the welfare and prosperity of the congregation. He had reached his seventy-first year, and was remarkably hale and active for one of his age. The announcement of his funeral will be made hereafter.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court yesterday morning a preliminary injunction was granted against certain execution creditors of Victory M. Thompson, of Erie county, bankrupt.

William H. Cluley, of this city, was adjudged bankrupt on petition of William C. Robertson, a creditor, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

On petition of the assignee of James Provost, of this city, bankrupt, proof having been taken and an appointed auditor and directed to distribute the fund in the hands of the assignee among the creditors.

On the auditor's report, recommending the dismissal of the proceedings in bankruptcy of Simon Schlaich, of Allegheny, bankrupt, presented and confirmed, and proceedings ordered to be discontinued on payment of costs.

The bankruptcy proceedings commenced by the Grafton Iron Company against the firm of Mercein, Tizzard and Neale, of Armstrong county, were discontinued.

Henry Gautsht, of this city, presented an answer to a petition in bankruptcy filed by Peter Wise, as creditor, and a jury trial was ordered at the next term in May.

Wm. F. Groves, of Venango county, bankrupt, presented his petition for discharge. An order was made for trial before Register Harper.

On motion of W. O. Attorney, and after the usual formalities, decree of forfeiture was entered, and order of sale made in the cases of the United States against one barrel of distilled spirits found by S. Buckley, of Johnstown, and kegs of a distillery warehouse bond, for damages not exceeding $2,000.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Henry Doney was arraigned on a charge of seduction, and fornication and bastardy, on oath of Nicholas Doyle. The jury acquitted on the seduction count, and rendered a verdict of guilty of fornication and bastardy. Sentence deferred.

Frederick Frank plead guilty to the larceny of sundry promissory notes belonging to Aug. Yoeckel, and was committed for sentence.

In the case of Andrew B. English, indicted for the larceny of a bale of fifty dozen hats, from Wm. B. McMartin, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

Andrew Patterson was arraigned for the larceny of a watch and sum of money, the property of Thos. Dunn. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Commonwealth Against

Wm. Lutz,	John Lane,
Aaron Neel,	A. McCandless,
John Shiller, 2,	Frank Murphy, et al.,
Henry Ingram,	Philip Dougherty,
John Dilworth,	Pat. Brannan, et al.,
Jacob Bofeld,	E. De Roy,
James Divin,	Israel De Roy,
David Brown,	Abram De Roy,
Dennis Carey, et al., 2,	Wm. Schamburg,
Lorenz Kuhnman, 4,	Mr. Weller,
Martin Connelly, et al.,	Mr. Underwood.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Ralph, Brown & Co. vs. Bernard Zinkfland. Action on a note, and judgment for $1,000 and interest.

Hugh Burns et al. vs. Wm. O'Neal. Verdict for plaintiff, $222.

Charles Hume vs. Wm. Chambers. Action to recover the price of a piano. Jury out.

Daniel Geyer vs. Geo. Schmidt. Action to recover for a bill of liquors. Verdict for plaintiff, $222.58.

In the matter of the petition of Chas E. P. Frick, for the benefits of an act of Assembly securing to married women their earnings, the Court granted the prayer of the petitioner.

A motion for a new trial was made and reasons filed in the case of Joseph Hastings vs. Thomas Morris.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

905. Ottleb & Co. vs. Young.
120. Leezer & Co. vs. McDonald.
154. Stanbury & Co. vs. Sohl et al.
25. Miller vs. Altmeyer.
35. Henderson vs. Large et al.
36. Henderson vs. Lynch.
37. Hemberger vs. Carlow or receivery.
19. Dellaven vs. Knox.
30. Spencer vs. Morgan.
30. Clark vs. Murray.
35. Shuler vs. Hunsdein et al.
36. Weiss vs. Graham & Co.
37. Cavener vs. Gordon & Wright.
6. Sadler vs. Robach.
41. Weiss vs. Hass.
43. Mellon vs. Mellon.
164. Negley ex. vs. Negley.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In this Court, before Judge Hampton, a petition for an injunction was presented by William Dilworth, jr., asking the Court to restrain Edward McGinnis from building a wall upon the petitioner as to the title of a certain lot of ground located in Chartiers township, and for the purpose of settling the line of conveyance of the interest of Alexander and Charles Miller in the land mentioned, to the petitioner, namely, lots 4 and 5 in plan No. 1, in partition, recorded and determined between Alex. and Charles Miller, of the first part, and Edward and McGinnis on the other, for the purpose of fixing the title of the land, and it was found by the Court that the title was in the petitioner as to the land that notwithstanding the verdict and judgment of the Court against him, the said Edward McGinnis has again brought suit by action in ejectment against the same parties for the recovery of the land. The petitioner alleges that prior to the last proceeding at law his title has been clouded and he has thereby been prevented disposing of his property at a reasonable rate. The Court fixed Saturday next for a hearing of the motion for a preliminary injunction.

David Peters vs. Wm. Watson. Action to recover for work and labor done and performed. On trial.

The Hays-Briggs case is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

117. Heard & Co. vs. C. Gearing et ux.
120. R. Middleton vs. W. Bardwell et al.
127. W. & R. Jones vs. Bell, Brady & Sons.
133. A. A. Hainey vs. A. J. Hagan.
134. Hart vs. C. Heath.
177. Allegheny City vs. Wm. McCreary.
182. Jos. Hastings vs. T. Wright.
205. S. Jacobs vs. The Adams Express Company.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Its Extension to the South Side and East End—Contract Price $25,000.

Citizens of the East End and South Side districts will be glad to learn that by the first of July next they are to have the benefit and convenience of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. For the past two years or more, negotiations have been progressing between the Fire Commission and Mr. Gardner, agent of the firm of Gamewell & Co., the owners of the patent for the telegraph now in use here. We have already reported the action of Councils in the terms of the contract, and that the sub-committee of the Commission and the agent could not agree.

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The commission had a long discussion on the proposition, and were satisfied with all the stipulations except the last, which they refused to accept the proposition, at a total cost of $25,000. The sub-committee then submitted the following, as amended, to Mr. Gardner, but he declined the price, stating that, as he had exhibited to the commission, the figures that will suit him, which he would have turned to the commission to report, but meantime the members of the Councils Committee on Fire Department, at 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NOBLE—On Wednesday morning, March 26th, 1873, Captain J. R. F. NOBLE, at his residence, No. 69 Webb street, in the fortieth year of his age.

The funeral will take place on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock, from the Third Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, corner Marion street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILKINS—On Wednesday morning, March 26th, 1873, in sixty-fifth year of her age, Miss SUSAN WILKINS, youngest daughter of the late John Wilkins.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her nephew, Andrew L. Robinson, No. 24 Union avenue Allegheny city, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

THE Vienna Exposition.

MR. W. C. Smythe, who is now in New York, on business connected with the forthcoming exposition at Vienna, telegraphs that Pittsburgh can get no space in the exhibition, the allotment to the United States having been made long ago. There will be 1,000 articles, and have not yet made arrangements therefor, will have to forego their intention, unless some new plan can be hit upon. Some goods have already been sent from this city, but as yet no concerted action has been had by our merchants and manufacturers.

An Interesting Fact

For those buying new furniture is, that they are sure of getting everything they are in search of, and at as low prices as can be obtained in the city, at the furniture establishment of Messrs. D. W. Huntsman & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny. Their stock in this line of manufacture is magnificent and all be relied on as first-class, as everything is manufactured under the special supervision of the proprietors. Call for anything in the furniture line.

The Immense Number

Of people going to housekeeping this spring, and those wishing to furnish their houses, ought to know where they can buy furniture to the best advantage. There is no use of going to Boston for your goods, or selecting them from a small stock, when you can go to Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 54 and 56 Fifth avenue, next door to the corner, where you can have all the advantages of a large stock of furniture of the manufacture, and at extremely low prices. They have a very convenient piece of furniture known as the patent bed sofa, which is well spoken of by all who have tried it, and is meeting with rapid sale. A large stock of Lopez's patent school furniture is also on hand at this establishment.

Boarding.

Parties wishing board in a private family in a pleasant location, are referred to advertisement of Lock Box B, under head of boarding on our first page.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above named apparatus the wants of the trade have been completely met, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples, or send for a circular. We are also prepared to make up neat and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce novel effects, in portable fixtures, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Pineapple,	Orange,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Lemon,	Phosphate,
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Cherry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a soda fountain, the perfect drawing of the syrup, this last proceeding at law his title has been clouded and he has thereby been prevented disposing of his property at a reasonable rate. The Court fixed Saturday next for a hearing of the motion for a preliminary injunction.

David Peters vs. Wm. Watson. Action to recover for work and labor done and performed. On trial.

The Hays-Briggs case is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

117. Heard & Co. vs. C. Gearing et ux.
120. R. Middleton vs. W. Bardwell et al.
127. W. & R. Jones vs. Bell, Brady & Sons.
133. A. A. Hainey vs. A. J. Hagan.
134. Hart vs. C. Heath.
177. Allegheny City vs. Wm. McCreary.
182. Jos. Hastings vs. T. Wright.
205. S. Jacobs vs. The Adams Express Company.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

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CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

WE had a spell of January weather yesterday.

FORMAL opening of the Central Armory to-night.

THE "wind up" of the First ward election investigation to-night.

COL. STEWART has almost entirely recovered from the injury lately received.

THE Fire Commissioners have purchased new gum hooses for the fire companies.

THE Grocers' Board met yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business of public interest or importance.

UNITED STATES COLLECTOR DAVIS will remove his office immediately to that occupied by the Assessor, 83 Fourth avenue.

THE roofs of the Fire Commission is one of the finest in the new Municipal Hall building, but it is too large for their needs.

ADVICES from Harrisburg state that there has been no bill offered in either House relative to assessments for the Duke's run sewer.

THE work of extending the fire alarm telegraph to the East End and South Side districts will soon be commenced, and it is hoped to have it completed by July 1st.

E. LINDSAY was fined one hundred dollars yesterday by Mayor Callow, for violating a city ordinance by erecting a frame building on O'Hara street, to be used as a slaughter house.

WM. KEARNS, who was arrested a few days ago for stealing cigars from a freight car, was sent to the Workhouse yesterday by the Mayor for thirty days. No information was made against him.

THE little daughter of Joseph Schofield, residing in Webster avenue, Allegheny, who was so severely scalded on Thursday last, by falling into a tub of boiling water, died yesterday from the effects of her injuries.

BARR & KNARR, No. 12 Sixth street, send us a new copy of the Rural Register and Almanac for 1873, by I. Peters, New York, also "Circling Waves," an instrumental piece, from the same publisher. Both are good.

MRS. RYAN, who was arrested on Tuesday for shoplifting, having plea